such as dorught and floods, inadequate rural infrastructure and deficiency in supply of quality inputs are some of the reasons for lower growth leading to rural distress in certains parts of the country.

(d) and (e) The State Governments have broadly reported crop failure, indebtedness, drought, social and economic insecurity as causes for commiting suicide by farmers. Based on the Revised Draft National Policy for Farmers submitted by the National Commission on Farmers, the government has approved the National Policy for Farmers 2007. Varrious recommendations made by the Commission for rejuvenation of agriculture and allied sectors, as accepted by the Government, have been incorporated in the National Policy for Rarmers. These include, *inter-alia,* asset reforms in respect of land water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies for improving productivity in a sustainable manner, agricultural bio-security system; supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material, issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers, and integrated nutrient and pest management system etc. In addition, for revitalization of agriculture sector, Government has launched two new Schemes namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM) with an outlay of 4882.48 crore during Eleventh Plan, to improve productivity and production of foodgrains in the country and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY), with an outlay of Rs. 25000 crore during Eleventh Plan with an objective to in centiwise the states so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors and to provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes. Besides, a number of initiatives, plan schemes and programmes including the initiatives/ programmes announced in the Budget 2008-09 have been taken/initiated for development of agriculture sector.

***Statement***

*Annexure*

*State/UT wise number of suicide by farmers during the year 2006 as per NCRB report*

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | No. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2607 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4 |
| 3. | Assam | 322 |
| 4. | Bihar | 46 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1483 |
| 6. | Goa | 5 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 487 |
| 8. | Haryana | 190 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 22 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 34 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 103 |